

US Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District

Five-Year Review Report

62nd Street Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV June 2004

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EPA Five-Year Review Signature Cover

Preliminary Information

Site name Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund S	ıte	EPA ID FLD980727820
Region 04 State Florida	City/County Tai	mpa / Hillsborough, County
LTRA* (highlight) Y N	Construction co	mpletion date: June 1995
Fund/PRP Lead PRP		NPL status Final
Lead agency EPA, Region 4		
Who conducted the review (EPA Region, st US Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonvi		es or contractor)
Dates review conducted From 3/1/04 To 9	0/01/04	Date(s) of site visit 5/5/04
Whether first or successive review Second	d Review	
Circle: Statutory Review	Due date 9/10/	04
Trigger for this review (name and date)	············	
Recycling, reuse, redevelopment site (highli	ght) Y N	

Deficiencies:

Several deficiencies were identified. See Section VII. Deficiencies

Recommendations:

Recommendations addressing the deficiencies are provided in Section VIII Recommendations

Protectiveness Statement:

The selected remedy, as executed along the eastern portion of the site, currently remains protective of human health and the environment. Continued inspections and groundwater monitoring of the collection system should be conducted to ensure long-term protectiveness.

Signature of EPA Regional Administrator or Division Director, and Date

ature

Winston A. Smoth Director

62nd Street Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough, Florida Five-Year Review Report

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List of Abbreviations

ARARs Applicable, or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

CD Consent Decree

CERLA Comprensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

EPA Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4

ESD Explanation of Significant Differences

F A.C Florida Administrative Code

FDEP Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FS Feasibility Study

HCEPC Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission

MCLs Maxium Contaminant Levels
NCP National Contingency Plan
NPL National Priorities List

POTW Publicly Owned Treatment Works PRPs Potentially Responsible Parties

RA Remedial Action

RAMP Remedial Action Master Plan RAO Remedial Action Objective RAWP Remedial Action Work Plan

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RD Remedial Design

RD/RA Remedial Design/Remedial Action

RI Remedial Investigation

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD Record of Decision

RPM Remedial Project Manager

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act S/S Solidification/Stabilization SCTLs Soil Cleanup Target Levels

SPLP Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

SSLs Soil Screening Levels

TCLP Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

UAO Unilateral Administrative Order

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

USGS United States Geological Survey

62nd Street Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida Five-Year Review Report

I. Introduction and Purpose

General

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Jacksonville District, on behalf of the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4, conducted a Five-Year Review of the remedial actions implemented at the 62nd Street Superfund Site), Hillsborough County, Florida. This report documents the methods, findings, and conclusions of USACE's Five-Year Review and evaluates whether the remedial actions at the 62nd Street Site remain protective of human health and the environment

Authority

This review is required by statute. Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and Section 300.430 (f) (4) (ii) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP), which requires that periodic (no less than every five years) reviews be conducted for sites where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure following the completion of remedial actions.

This is the second five-year review for the 62nd Street Superfund Site. The review is required because the site does not allow unlimited use and unrestricted exposure after attainment of performance standards in the Record Of Decision (ROD) and subsequent Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD). Site access is restricted to protect the integrity of the top cover system and to prevent exposure to treated soil and waste containing cadmium, chromium, lead and other heavy metals, which remain on site

II. Site Background

The 62nd Street Superfund Site was first proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) in December 1982. Table 1 describes significant events leading to the 62nd Street Superfund Site being added to the National Priorities List in September 1983.

A. Site Description

Location

The 62nd Street Superfund Site is located within Section 10 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East, in Hillsborough County, Florida. The site is located south of Interstate 4 and north of Columbus Drive, on the east side of the City of Tampa More specifically, the site is located immediately west of 62nd Street and 400 to 500 feet north of Columbus Drive

The approximate boundary of the 62nd Street Superfund Site is superimposed on a reproduction of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map of Tampa, Florida in Figure 1. The USGS map was originally published in 1956 and was photo revised in 1981. The site location plan shown in Figure 1 has a scale of 1 inch = 2000 feet.

The site is located in the East Lake/Orient Park neighborhood, which has a population of approximately 5,500 people.

Site Layout/ Topography

The 62nd Street Superfund Site occupies approximately 5.24 acres (292 feet by 792 feet). The areas of former waste disposal include approximately 4.5 acres Prior to remediation, the elevation of the site ranged from +30 to +39 feet (NGVD). The site is currently graded to a maximum elevation of approximately +51 feet (NGVD) with average side slopes of approximately 4.5H.1V. The site is currently grassed and fenced.

A March 1998 aerial photograph of the site is provided as Figure 2.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology

The geologic setting of the 62nd Street Superfund Site is described in detail in the Remedial Investigation (RI) report (Hart & Associates, 1987). A geologic cross-section, which is representative of local and on-site geology, is presented in the Remedial Investigation (RI). There are three hydrogeologic systems (aquifers) underlying the site. In descending order, these aquifers are the Surficial, Intermediate, and the Floridan Aquifers. The characteristics of the aquifer systems, as reported in the ROD (EPA, 1990), and the Remedial Design Work Plan (RDWP) report (Ardaman & Associates, 1991) are summarized below:

Surficial Aquifer System:

- composition: fine to medium sand, silt, and clay.;
- thickness approximately 25 to 30 feet and exhibits increased clay content

with depth.

<u>hydraulic properties</u>: transmissivity = 869 gpd/ft; hydraulic conductivity = 15.12 ft/day; average hydraulic gradient = 0.010 foot/foot (ft/ft).

Intermediate Aquifer System (Hawthorn Formation).

<u>composition</u>: a formation of interbedded sands, silts, clays, and limestones; thickness: 90 to 150 feet;

hydraulic properties. vertical permeability of the clay unit range from 1.9 x10⁻⁶ cm/sec to 1 x 10⁻¹⁰ cm/sec:

Floridan Aquifer

composition limestone, thickness: over 1,000 feet;

hydraulic properties: high permeability, primary source of potable water in many

municipal areas.

B. Site Chronology

History of Operations

In the late 1960's, the 62nd Street Superfund Site was operated as a borrow pit where sand was removed for use as fill material. When the borrow operations ceased, the owner of the site allowed several companies in the Tampa area to use the excavated pits for disposal of various waste materials including but not limited to, construction and demolition debris, cement kiln dust, battery wastes, and waste materials from an automobile shredder. The owner ceased the dumping operation in 1976 however, unauthorized disposal of household garbage and construction debris continued after that date. A former fish farm with a series of small shallow ponds, which is not currently operated, is located west of the site. An 80-acre marshland that drains into a nearby lake is located adjacent to the fish farm. Adjacent land use to the east includes residences and a landscape nursery Adjacent land use to the south includes residences, light commercial and industrial operations and an automobile junkyard. The land north of the site is currently vacant and undeveloped.

The site is currently vacant and access is restricted by fencing and locked gates. The site is posted as a hazardous waste disposal site

Although some residents in the vicinity of the site obtain their potable water from Floridan aquifer wells, the Floridan aquifer below the 62nd Street Superfund Site was not impacted by the waste disposal activities and therefore, EPA did not mandate

remediation of the Floridan aquifer. No known potable water wells are completed in the unconfined surficial aquifer near the site Contaminants

Contamination of soil and groundwater at the 62nd Street Superfund Site was a result of past disposal practices through which waste was dumped into open pits where sand had been excavated for sale as construction material.

Wastes buried at the 62nd Street Superfund Site could be grouped into two general categories: cement waste and non-cement waste. Cement waste referred to materials consisting of off-spec cement, cement kiln dust and cement slag. Non-cement waste consisted of waste materials from an automobile shredder, battery wastes, and other wastes. Solidification/stabilization (S/S) of non-cement waste was mandated by the ROD; however, S/S of the cement waste was not required because the material presented little threat through direct contact or leaching to groundwater.

Previous soil and groundwater investigations at the 62nd Street Superfund Site revealed the presence of hazardous substances in the non-cement waste that posed a potential threat to public health. EPA designated the following possible routes for these substances to enter the human body:

- direct contact with soils
- ingestion of groundwater
- inhalation of airborne particulates

The non-cement waste at the 62nd Street Superfund Site, which was reported in the ROD to have a volume of approximately 48,000 cubic yards, was considered to be a potential risk to human health due to the presence of the following" contaminants of concern" identified in the ROD: antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Extraction Procedure (EP) toxicity tests performed on three waste samples recovered from the site during the RI indicated that one of the three samples was EP toxic for lead (See Fred C. Hart & Associates' report titled "Final Remedial Investigation Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Tampa, Florida", revised Sept 10, 1987).

During the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) programs, unfiltered groundwater samples from the surficial aquifer at and downgradient of the site were found to contain cadmium, chromium, and lead levels exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Chromium was the most common contaminant that exceeded the MCLs; the second most common contaminant was lead. However, as discussed in detail in Volume II of the Remedial Design (RD) Report, groundwater sampling and analyses by both the RD

Supervising Contractor and EPA during the RD program indicated that the concentrations of chromium, lead, and cadmium in the off-site wells were actually below the groundwater cleanup levels established in the ROD EPA determined that none of the contaminants of concern were above the MCLs in any of the onsite or offsite artesian Floridan aguifer wells.

Sediment and surface water samples recovered from surrounding offsite areas indicated no contamination and no threat to human health or the environment

III. Results of Site Investigations

As a result of complaints of fish kills occurring in the fish breeding ponds located west of the 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission (HCEPC) issued a notice to cease all disposal activities at the site. No cleanup activities were conducted at the site prior to the ROD and the implementation of the Remedial Design.

Pre-NPL Listing (1983)

The results of site investigations conducted prior to NPL listing in September 1983 are summarized in the Record of Decision (ROD), signed on June 27, 1990. In general, these early investigations resulted in the following.

- identification of "contaminants of concern" in three soil samples
- identification of the presence of elevated levels of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and polychlorinated biphenyls
- Identification of lead by EP toxicity test
- Identification of the presence of cadmium, chromium, and lead in unfiltered groundwater samples from the surficial aquifer with only chromium and lead exceeding MCLs.

Information gathered during these early investigations resulted in NPL listing of the site in September 1983

NPL Listing (1983) to ROD Signing (1990)

In 1984, EPA granted FDEP, formerly FDER, a CA grant to perform the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS). FDEP hired as its consultant Fred C. Hart Associates, Inc.

In 1986/87, Final Remedial Investigation Report was submitted by Fred C Hart Associates, Inc.

In 1987, additional sampling of on-site groundwater monitoring wells was performed.

In 1988, a Feasibility Study was conducted for the site.

In 1989, additional sampling of nearby domestic residential wells was performed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS)

1n 1990, RI/FS information was released to general public. Public meetings were held followed by the preparation of a Responsiveness Summary.

This concludes the summary of investigations conducted prior to signing of the ROD on June 27, 1990.

POST-ROD CERCLA ACTIVITES

In 1991, EPA issues a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to directing the PRPs to develop the Remedial Design (RD) for the remedies selected in the ROD, and to implement the RD by performing a Remedial Action (RA).

In 1991, In a Consent Decree (CD) approved in August, PRPs agree to develop the RD and implement the RA for the 62nd Street Site.

In 1993, Ardaman & Associates submits the Remedial Design Work Plan to EPA.

In September 1993, the Remedial Action program began. Construction of the soil-bentonite cut-off wall (2,100 feet) was put in place on site

In 1993/94, the excavation and treatment of non-cement waste and contaminated soils was performed. Also, the treatment and disposal of on-site groundwater was performed.

In May 1994, Pre-final Inspection by EPA RPM

In July 1994, the excavation and treatment of non-cement waste and contaminated soils was completed.

In Dec 1994, Ardaman & Associates submitted the Off-Site Groundwater Monitoring Program to EPA

In Feb/May 1995, construction of top cover began. A total of 4.5 acres was capped with a synthetic material.

In May 1995, Ardaman & Associates submitted the Operation & Maintenance Plan

and Performance Monitoring Plan to EPA.

In June 1995, Final inspection by EPA Remedial Project Manager.

On June 29, 1995 the ROD was amended and the requirement to treat off-site groundwater was deleted

In Sept 1995, EPA approved the O&M and Performance Monitoring Plans for the site.

The chronology of significant environmental investigation, design and remediation activities for the above events can be seen in Table 2

IV. Summary of Response Actions

A. Remedial Objectives and Goals

The general remedial action objective for the Superfund Site is to provide protection of human health and the environment, while complying with federal and state requirements or Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) (ROD, EPA 1990)

The purpose of the Remedial Action Objectives (RAO) is to reduce the risks associated with exposure to contaminated onsite soils and groundwater in the surficial aquifer on site and off site.

- To excavate and treat non-cement waste and contaminated soils to minimize their potential to leach contaminants to groundwater;
- To minimize rainfall infiltration through the wastes and leachate generation;
- To preclude exposure to the treated waste and soils; and
- To recover and treat onsite and offsite groundwater in the surficial aquifer to meet water quality standards

The criteria for contaminated soils are presented in Table 3. Criteria for soils requiring cleanup were based on consideration of health effects and leaching to groundwater. The original lead cleanup criterion for contaminated soils at the site, as stipulated in the ROD, was 17 mg/kg for soils beneath and adjacent to the non-cement waste and 170 mg/kg for soils beneath and adjacent to the cement waste.

B. Post-ROD Objectives and Cleanup Goals

However, as discussed in an ESD issued by the EPA on September 20, 1991, further analyses of site-specific data necessitated a revision of the soil cleanup criterion for lead to 224 mg/kg for soils adjacent to and underlying the non-cement waste as well as for soils adjacent to the cement waste. In addition to the criterion for lead, the ESD also required cadmium and chromium in the soils to be below the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) regulatory threshold limits of 1.0 mg/l for cadmium and 5.0 mg/l for chromium

The ROD established cleanup criteria for contaminated groundwater are presented in Table 3. The criteria for cadmium and chromium were based on the MCLs from Primary Drinking Water Standards. The criterion for lead was based on the EPA recommended cleanup level for lead in groundwater.

C. Remedy Selection

General

EPA has nine criteria for judging the best alternative for providing for protection of human health and the environment. These nine criteria consist of five primary criteria, two threshold criteria, and two post-RI/FS criteria.

Primary Criteria;

- Short Term Effectiveness,
- Long -Term Effectiveness,
- Implementability.
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume;
- Cost.

Threshold Criteria.

- Compliance with ARARs;
- Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment,

Post-RI/FS Criteria;

- State Acceptance;
- Community Acceptance,

Selected Remedy

Based upon consideration of the CERCLA requirements, as amended by SARA, and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), detailed analyses of feasible alternatives, and comments by the public, the EPA selected a remedy for the site, which is

presented in the ROD promulgated on June 27, 1990. [EPA/ROD/r04-90/070] The selected remedy consisted of the following directives:

- Excavation of non-cement waste and contaminated soils
- Screening of the excavated materials for large objects such as automobile tires, metal wires, discarded household items and concrete blocks.
 Decontamination of these oversized objects (if necessary) and disposal offsite or by recycling, as appropriate.
- Solidification/stabilization of non-cement waste and contaminated soils with suitable fixing agent(s) to reduce the toxicity and /or mobility of the contaminants of concern.
- Extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater from the surficial aquifer.
- Capping the site with a top cover system.
- Institutional controls including land use restrictions to ensure the integrity of the top cover system and preclude exposure to treated waste and soils.

Under the selected remedy, the onsite contaminated soils and non-cement waste would be excavated and treated by the S/S technique, and the solidified materials would be placed back into the excavation. The ROD mandated no treatment of the cement waste. The ROD further required that both onsite and offsite groundwater from the surficial aquifer that exceeded the cleanup standards for chromium, lead, and cadmium be recovered and treated. The selected remedy also called for the installation of a top cover system, which consisted of a soil liner component, a geomembrane liner component, a drainage sand cover, and a grass cover.

D. Remedy Implementation

Remedial Design

Based on the directives in the ROD, a design was developed for site remediation by the RD Supervising Contractor (Ardaman & Associates, Inc.) retained by the PRPs. The basis for development of the design as well as the criteria for its implementation was presented in a RD Report. A set of RD Drawings that illustrated the remediation concept and scheme was also prepared as part of the RD tasks.

Major RD activities completed for the site included installation of six groundwater monitor wells at the perimeter of the site, sampling and analyses of existing and new monitor wells, performance of a groundwater treatability study, excavation of five

test pits within the site boundary, performance of a soil/waste treatability study, performance of eleven soil borings and design of a soil-bentonite cut-off wall at the perimeter of the site, treatment design for onsite groundwater, non-cement waste and contaminated soil, design of a top cover, and design of a recovery system for off-site groundwater. The RD included technical objectives to determine whether the RA program achieved the RAOs.

The RD for the 62nd Street Superfund Site was developed in four stages (30% completion, 60 % completion, 90% or pre-final completion and final completion). Inputs and review comments provided by the EPA and the Oversite Contractor at each design stage, where applicable, were incorporated into the final RD Report and Drawings, which were submitted to the EPA and FDEP on February 11, 1993 and subsequently approved by the EPA on February 25, 1993.

The RD incorporated all design elements that were required by the directives of the ROD plus a soil-bentonite cut-off wall around the perimeter of the site. The purpose of the proposed cut-off wall was to facilitate the dewatering operation during site remediation and to reduce long-term migration of groundwater through the solidified materials and cement waste beneath the site after site remediation. Although groundwater sampling and analyses by both the RD Supervising Contractor and EPA during the RD program indicated that the concentrations of chromium, lead and cadmium in the offsite wells were below the groundwater cleanup levels established in the ROD and that a recovery and treatment system for offsite groundwater might not be necessary, it was agreed that the RD would proceed as if off-site groundwater contamination existed; however, implementation of the system would be deferred pending the results of a quarterly groundwater monitoring program to collect additional data from selected offsite surficial aquifer monitoring wells

Remedial Action

The Remedial Action (RA) Report describes various remediation activities completed at the site and presents the testing data obtained throughout the RA program. The remediation activities were conducted in accordance with the technical objectives and criteria presented in the Remedial Design Report prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc. Revision No. 0, dated February 11, 1993, and implementation procedures outlined in the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP), revision No. 1, dated June 9, 1993.

Of the numerous Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) identified for the 62nd Street Superfund Site, only The David J. Joseph Company and Lafarge Corporation actively participated in the remediation of the site throughout the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) programs. The jurisdictional regulatory agencies consisted of the United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 4 (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The Oversight

Contractor representing EPA was CDM Federal Programs Corporation. The RD/RA Supervising Contractor for this project was Ardaman & Associates, Inc. The RD/RA Contract Laboratory for analytical testing was Thornton Laboratories, Inc. Various Specialty Contractors also participated in performance of various tasks associated with the RA program.

The configuration of the completed remedial action improvements on the site is shown in Figure 3

E. Operation and Maintenance

Maintenance and monitoring activities began at the site upon acceptance of the Remedial Action Report, Operation & Maintenance Plan and Performance Monitoring Plan by the EPA in September 1995. Routine monitoring and maintenance activities performed for the site consists of sampling and analyses of groundwater samples from existing nearby monitoring wells screened within the surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer. The locations of the monitoring wells that are to be sampled annually are shown in Figure 4

F. Operation and Maintenance Activities

Maintenance activities and monitoring data for the 62nd Street Superfund Site in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1988 were documented in annual reports submitted to the EPA on January 30, 1996, January 30 1997, March 5, 1998, and February 25, 1999, respectively

The first Five-Year Review Report of 62nd Street Superfund Site was submitted March 30, 1999.

Maintenance activities and monitoring data for the 62nd Street Superfund Site in 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 were documented in annual reports submitted to the EPA on January 20, 2000, January 24, 2001, January 15, 2002, February 6, 2003, and January 27, 2004, respectively.

Scheduled site inspections occur in March, June, July, August, September, October, and December of each year. Unscheduled site inspections following major storm events, extended periods of rainfall, hurricane, or other unforeseen incidents. Sampling and analyses of groundwater in December each year

As part of this Five-year Review, the Groundwater Sampling Reports (January 2000, January 2001, January 2002, February 2003, and January 2004) were reviewed.

These reports contain a brief description of the groundwater findings based upon the analytical data from a sampling event. These findings are listed as follows;

- Eight surficial aquifer groundwater wells and three Floridan aquifer monitor wells were sampled.
- The concentrations of chromium, cadmium and lead in these groundwater wells remain well below the cleanup standards as stated in the ROD.
- See Tables 4 8 for results of sampling for the years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively.

The following reports are to be submitted to EPA Region IV and FDEP.

- annual monitoring reports with comparison to success criteria;
- 5 year review reports

V. Summary of Site Visit and Findings

A. General

This Five-Year Review summary consists of the following activities; (1) interviews and file review with the EPA Project Manager, Florida Rock Industries, Inc Environmental Manager, Ardaman & Associates, Inc. Project Manager, (2) site inspection, (3) review of all relevant documents (see Attachment A, Documents Reviewed), (4) preparation of the Five-Year Review report

B. Interviews

Mr. Joseph Alfano, EPA Region IV Remedial Project Manager (RPM)

Mr Alfano was interviewed and after the site documentation was gathered from the EPA Region IV file room in Atlanta, GA. In addition to facilitating the gathering of documentation, Mr. Alfano provided information on site history, remedial actions, and current site status.

Ms Donna M Kibler, Florida Rock Industries, Inc., Environmental Manager

Ms. Kibler was interviewed by phone on May 3, 2004 prior to the site inspection was completed on May 7th Ms. Kibler has had extensive involvement with the site since the Florida Rock Industries, Inc. acquired ownership of the 62nd Street Superfund Site She currently manages the site as an employee of Florida Rock Industries, Inc. Valuable information on site history, remedial actions, and current site status

was obtained during the phone interview and site visit, much of which is included in Revised Supplemental Feasibility Report (TRC 1999). She was not aware of any complaints or issues at the community level. She stated that the responsiveness and professionalism of all previous EPA Region IV RPMs has been excellent and looks forward to working with the current EPA Region IV RPM, Mr. Alfano

Mr. Francis K Cheung, P.E., Ardaman & Associates, Inc., Senior Project Manager.

Mr Cheung was interviewed by phone on April 26, 2004 and during the 62nd Street Superfund Site inspection on May 7, 2004. Mr. Cheung provided site access and escorted Ms. Kibler and the USACE site inspection team throughout the site inspection. Mr. Cheung feels the soil-bentonite cut off wall system and the top cover cap system are providing hydraulic control and functioning as designed. Mr Cheung has been involved with this project many years and with managing the operations and maintenance of this site

C. Site Inspection

<u>General</u>

The Five-Year Review site inspection of the 62nd Street Superfund Site was held on May 7, 2000. The weather was hot and sunny (upper 80's) and mostly clear.

The following individuals were in attendance during the inspection of the 62nd Street Superfund site:

Olice Carter, USACE, Jacksonville District, Lead Project Engineer Donna Kibler, Florida Rock Industries, Inc., Environmental Manager Francis Cheung, Ardaman & Associates, Inc., Senior Project Manager Joseph DeCicco, Ardaman & Associates, Inc. Staff Geologist

62nd Street Superfund Site Visit

Mr. Cheung and Mr. DeCicco provided site access during the 62nd Street Superfund Site inspection. The site visit consisted of a walk through of the entire site and taking of photographs documenting existing conditions. The site was also observed from 62nd Street and offsite adjacent areas were observed from the site. A site checklist form, noting the condition of the site and the remedial action, was completed. Notes of the site visit, the site checklist and selected photographs showing current site conditions are presented at the end of this document

The top cover at the site, which consists of a soil liner component, a geomembrane liner component, a drainage sand cover, and a grass cover, was visually inspected

and appeared to be in good condition with no significant erosion or disturbance. The grass cover was well established. Photographs showing current site conditions are presented at the end of this document.

Site Security

A eight-foot chain link perimeter security fence with a barbed-wire crown was observed bordering the site and appeared to be in good condition. There was an access gate for entrance to the property located at the eastern side (62nd Street) of the property. As the inspection team approached the site by vehicle, the access gate was observed to be locked and not open to the public. There is an additional gate on the southern part of the property that was unlocked at the time. As documented in the inspection reports and also in the first 5-year review report, the security of the site continues to be a problem. Evidence of access to the property was discovered and from interviews with some of the residences reveal that there are at times All Terrain Vehicles seen riding on the property.

Monitoring Wells

The current post-remedial monitoring program for the 62nd Street Superfund Site includes sampling the following wells: MW-10D, MW-12 S& D, MW-13 S&D, and MW-22 through MW-26 were located. MW –10D has a protective casing above grade, MW-22 through MW-26 are flush mounted with bolted covers over hand holes. MW-10S, MW-7S and MW-7D were also observed above grade on the site. All wells are sampled annually in accordance with the Performance Monitoring Plan. Groundwater sampling is performed by field technicians from Ardaman & Associates, Inc., and the analytical testing performed by Thornton Laboratories, Inc of Tampa, FL

Interviews with residents

Mr. Robert Steele is the owner of the Oakwood Wholesale Nursery located across 62nd street from the site between Diamond Street and Eugene Avenue. Mr Steele has worked at the nursery for 13 years. He felt the site should be mowed more frequently. In the past he has noticed some people on dirt bikes and ATVs riding on the site. He has not noticed any effects on his nursery and has no other problems with the site. Recommends County/City remove the household garbage and other debris from the 62nd Street side along the 62nd Superfund Site fence more frequently.

D. Review of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

Table 3, "Chemical-Specific ARARs," presents changes in ARARs from the ROD to

the date of the five-year review

Groundwater Cleanup levels in the ROD were based on Primary Drinking Water Standards and MCLs in effect at the time of the ROD (1990). The National Drinking Water Standards for cadmium and chromium were revised subsequent to the issuance of the ROD. The MCL for cadmium was lowered from 10 to 5 micro gms/l while the MCL for chromium was raised from 50 to 100 micro gms/l. The MCL for lead remained at 15 micro gms/l. The Florida Groundwater Standards (62-520.420, F.A.C.) reference the State Drinking Water Standards (62-55-.310, F.A.C.), which are the same as the National Drinking Water Standards. Results of the four annual monitoring events show that the groundwater concentrations in the monitoring wells do not exceed the revised standard.

The findings of Ardaman & Associates, Inc. 12/16/94 report, Off-Site Groundwater Monitoring Program, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Tampa, Florida, would not have change based on the new standards. This report supported the decision not to require treatment of offsite groundwater. Soil contamination standards were specified in the ROD and were subsequently modified by EPA, as shown in Table 3. Soil contamination levels for treatment implemented in the RA program were 20 mg/kg for cadmium, 100 mg/kg for chromium, and 224 mg/kg for lead.

EPA has developed soil screening guidance (<u>Soil Screening Guidance:Technical Background Document</u>, May 1996) and the FDEP has developed soil cleanup target levels (SCTLs) for brownfield sites (62-785, F.A.C.). The soil screening levels (SSLs) from EPA are guidance levels for preliminary site screening, and not regulatory standards. Sites passing the generic SSLs for the appropriate pathways would typically require no further study under CERCLA. Soil containing contaminants above these screening levels are evaluated to determine appropriate cleanup levels. While SSLs are based on conservative assumptions appropriate of a screening level, cleanup levels consider actual site conditions and generally allow for higher contaminant concentrations. The Florida Brownfields Rule in 62-785, F.A.C., expressly provided that it is not applicable to CERCLA sites such as the 62nd Street Superfund Site. However, this rule would be "relevant and appropriate" to consider for soils requiring cleanup

The pathway for this site with the most stringent requirements is leaching and migration to groundwater. The levels for both the EPA Soil Screening Guidance and the Florida Brownfields Rule are 8 mg/kg for cadmium, 38 mg/kg for chromium, and 400 mg/kg for lead.

Based on a review of the verification data for excavation of non-cement waste and contaminated soils (Table 5-1 of the 07/13/95 Remedial Action Report), the cadmium concentrations were all below the SSLs and SCTLs set forth in the newer guidance documents and regulations. Although the chromium concentrations were greater than the new screening level of 38 mg/kg in some cases, this is simply a

screening level, not an actual cleanup standard. The soils at the 62nd Street Superfund Site have already been treated to prevent leaching into the groundwater Moreover, the soil-bentonite cut-off wall, the top cover and the low hydraulic conductivity of the stabilized waste and soil provide adequate additional protection against leaching and migration to groundwater. The latest EPA soil lead screening level is 400 mg/kg and this is higher than the level of 224 mg/kg implemented during the RA program.

The TCLP standards for cadmium, chromium, and lead have not been modified since the issuance of the ROD (1990). Thus, the waste and contaminated soils which met these criteria during the RA program would also meet the current standards.

The treatment of groundwater and discharge to the City of Tampa POTW has already been completed. The effluent from the site met all City of Tampa requirements. Analytical results of groundwater discharged to the City were not reviewed against the current standards.

There are no site-specific risk-based remedial action objectives No risk recalculations or risk assessments were performed as part of the five-year review

To preclude exposure to the treated wastes and soils, the RAO is still relevant because the S/S wastes and soils remain on the site. This RAO is achieved through the use of a composite liner(i.e., soil and geomembrane liner), protective soil layer and grass cover, which remain in good condition with no significant erosion or disturbance. This RAO is further achieved by controlling site access and land use.

VI. Assessment

Data Review

The annual groundwater monitoring data for 1999 through 2003 were reviewed. These are the only post-remediation data required by EPA and, thus, available to document the effectiveness of the remedy. Laboratory testing for cadmium, chromium, and lead concentrations is performed for samples from ten monitoring wells on and off site (see Figure 4 for locations). In most cases, both the unfiltered and field-filtered samples were collected to analyze total and dissolved metals concentrations respectively

The analytical data and the field parameters are shown in Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Quality control samples were included in the monitoring program but the results from field blanks, equipment blanks, and duplicate blanks have not been included in the table

The results from four years of sampling show that the groundwater quality standards

for cadmium, chromium, and lead have consistently been met by a comfortable margin for both filtered and unfiltered samples at all location tested. Due to the fact that many of the results were below the detection limits of the methods used, no meaningful analysis of trends could be performed.

VII. Conclusions

The following is a summary based on the findings of the second five-year review for the 62nd Street Superfund Site:

Appropriateness of Remedial Action Objectives

The review of the RAOs and ARARs demonstrated that the RAOs are still appropriate for protecting human health and the environment. Although there have been changes in regulatory requirements and guidelines since the ROD (1990) and the RA (1993), none of these changes would call into question the effectiveness of the completed remedial action. The RAO relative to groundwater quality should be changed to reference the current MCLs for cadmium and chromium and the current action level for lead.

Achievement of Remedial Action Objectives

The remedial action has been completed and all RAOs have been achieved

Whether the Remedy is Effective and Functioning as Designed

The remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Groundwater monitoring data indicate that groundwater quality meets the criteria for cadmium, chromium, and lead, which are the contaminants of concern listed in the ROD and the RD. The site visit supports the conclusion that the remedial action improvements are intact and functioning. The interviews show that interested parties including the residential neighbors have raised no significant issues

Breaches in security provided by the fencing and posting of the site were noted. These have not progressed to a level that would impact the effectiveness of the remedy.

Adequacy of O & M

The O&M requirements are adequate for the site, and are, in general, being adequately implemented. The site visit and interviews suggest that site access should be monitored more closely and the condition of vegetation on the site needs to be observed to determine when to mow. Since there has been no exceedance of

applicable groundwater standards, there is no justification to increase the monitoring frequency.

Early Indicators of Potentially Remedy Failure

No early indicators of problems that could lead to remedy failure were observed or called to our attention, with the possible exception of site security. Site security is addressed in recommendations.

VIII. Deficiencies

The following deficiencies were discovered during the Five-Year Review. These deficiencies are judged to be minor, and do not pose a threat to human health or the environment

Balls, trash, and people on bikes and ATV's have been observed on the site. This would indicate that security fencing, gates and signs are not preventing access to the site by unauthorized persons. Access seems to be through the south gate of the property which was open during our site visit. At this time, the activities by intruders did not appear to have affected the integrity of the top cover system or the soil-bentonite cut-off wall

Although the identified deficiency noted does not currently prevent the remedy from being protective, EPA should determine additional property security measures and enforce access restriction to the site.

IX. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to address the deficiencies noted above:

- A. Monitor the site more frequently for intruders and evidence of unauthorized access.
- B. Contact adjoining property owners to the south and advise that access is prohibited, and that the south entrance gate should remain closed and locked
- C. Enforce site access and land use restrictions when necessary.
- D. Mow and trim vegetation along fence lines.

X. Protectiveness Statement

The remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The top cover system, soil bentonite cut-off wall, and the low hydraulic conductivity of the stabilized waste and soil provide adequate protection against leaching and migration to groundwater

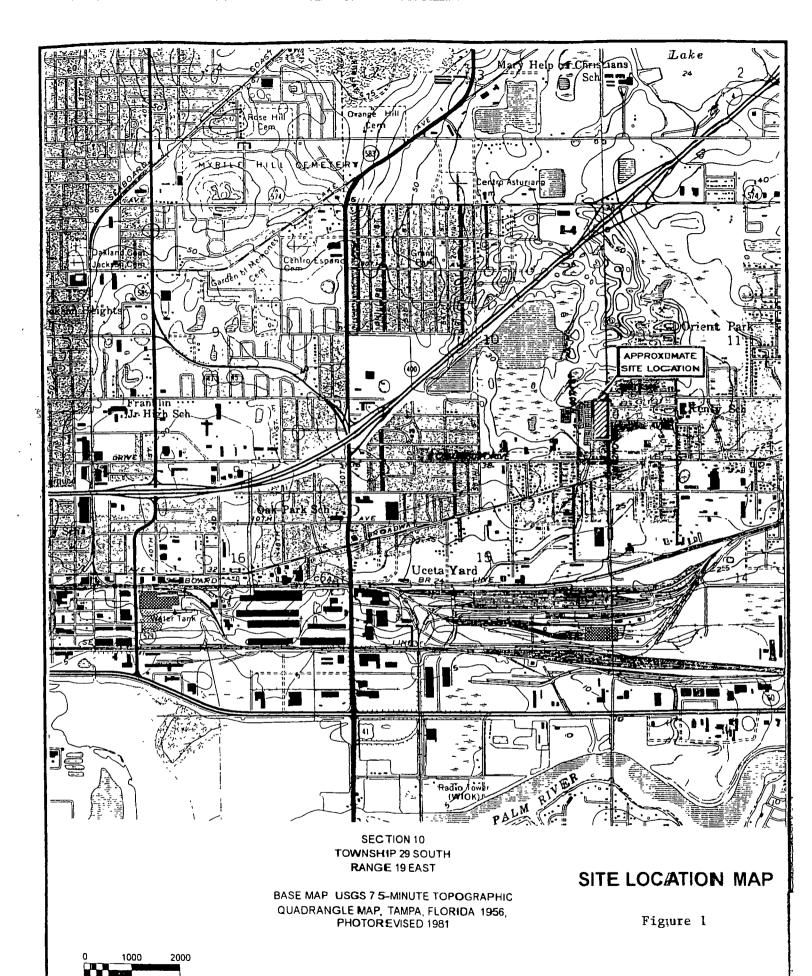
XI. Next Review

This is a policy review site that requires ongoing five-year reviews as long as hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure EPA -Region 4 should conduct the next review within five years of the original due date of this report. The next five year review is due June 18, 2009

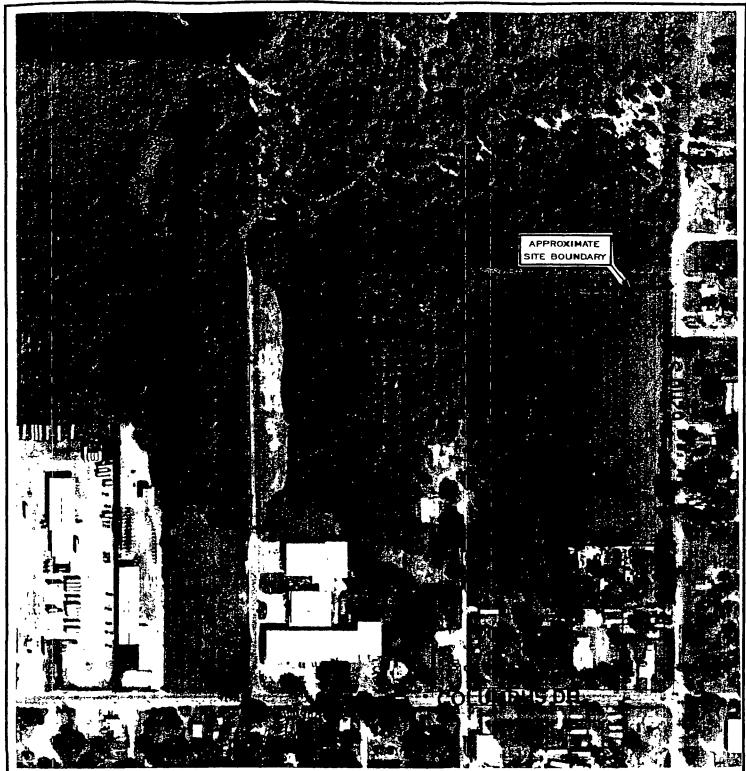
Figures

Note. These figures were taken from the following documents:

- **Figure 1 Site Location Map:** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- **Figure 2 Aerial Photograph of the Site (1998):** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- Figure 3 Site Plan Showing Completed Remedial Action: Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- **Figure 4 Monitoring Well Locations:** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999

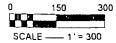


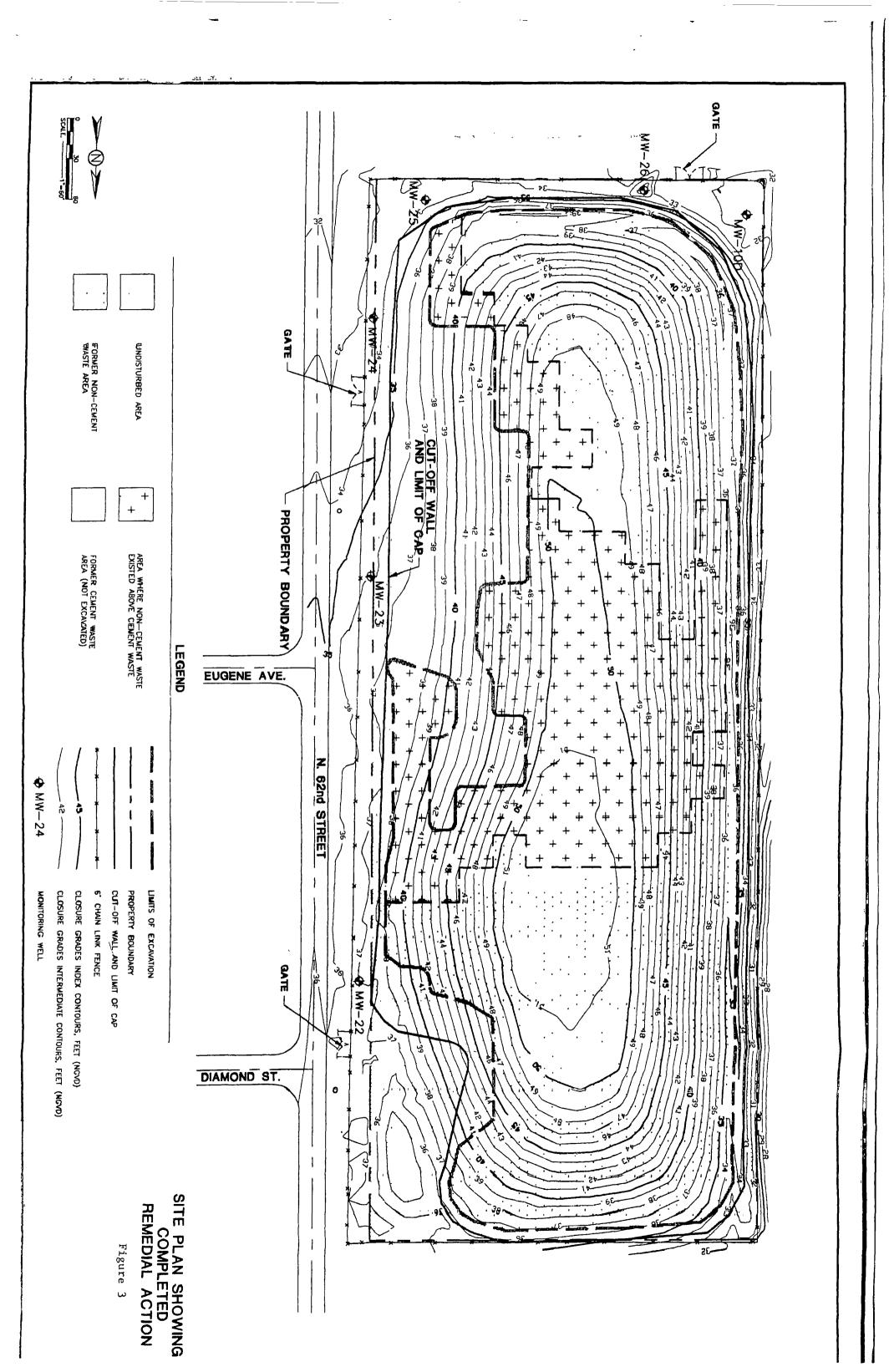
SCALE --- 1" = 2000"

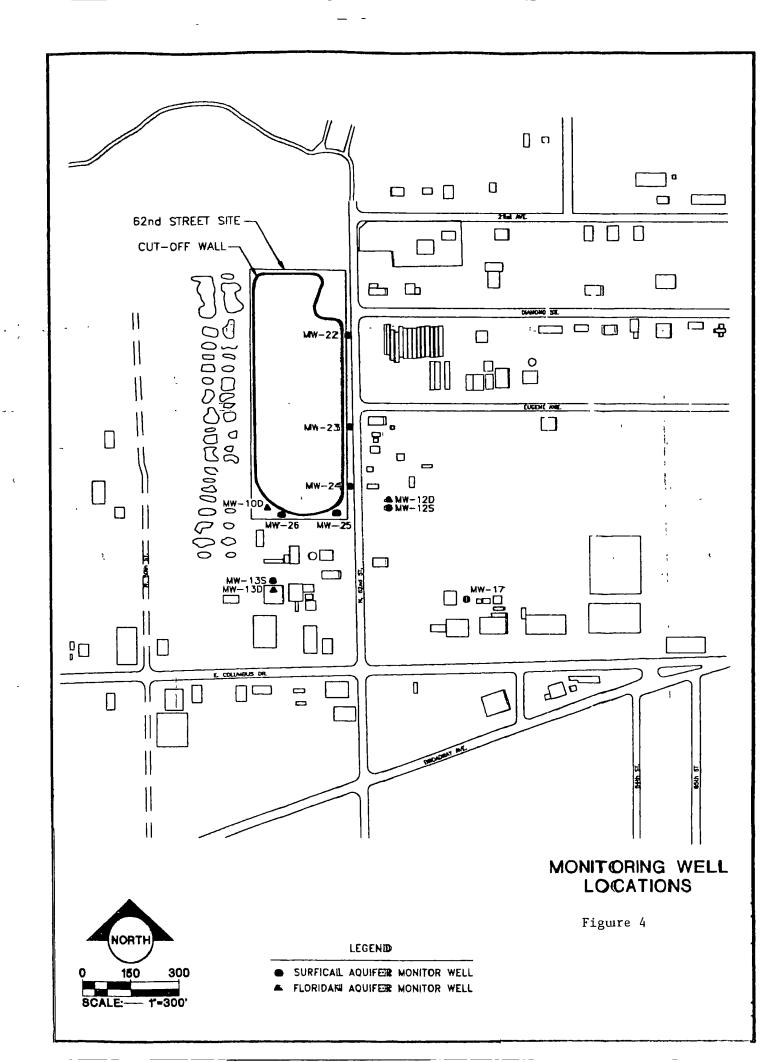


MARCH 1998 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUBJECT SITE

Figure 2







Tables

Note: These tables were taken from the following documents:

- **Table 1 Chronology of NPL Listing:** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- **Table 2 Chronology of Remedy Development and Implementation:** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- **Table 3 Chemical Specific ARARs:** Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- **Table 4 Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses for 1999:** Annual Report for 1999, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 20, 2000
- **Table 5 Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses for 2000:** Annual Report for 2000, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 24, 2001
- **Table 6 Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses for 2001:** Annual Report for 2001, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 15, 2002
- **Table 7 Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses for 2002:** Annual Report for 2002, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., February 6, 2003
- **Table 8 Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses for 2003:** Annual Report for 2003, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 27, 2004

Table 1
Chronology of NPL Listing

Date	Event
1:1/30/76	As a result of complaints of fish kills occurring in the fish breeding ponds located west of the 62nd Street Site, Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission (HCEPC) issued a notice to cease all disposal activities at the site.
1982	Periodic environmental sampling was conducted by HCEPC and FDER. Office groundwater sample taken from the surficial aquifer showed total chromium concentrations exceeding the groundwater standard in Chapter 17-3, F.A.C.
1:2/30/82	Proposed NPL listing
06/83	A Remedial Action Master Plan (RAMP) for the site was prepared and a preliminary risk assessment was performed for EPA by NUS Corporation. The RAMP indicated no immediate concern over drinking water contamination, but recommended continued groundwater monitoring and the performance of a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate remediation alternatives.
029/08/83	Final NPL listing

Table 2
Chronology of Remedy Development and Implementation

Date	Event/Activity/Document/Milestone
1984	EPA and FDER entered into a Cooperative Agreement to jointly direct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RVFS) for the sites
1984/1986	A Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted for the site
11/24/86	Final Remedial Investigation Report, Fred C Harit Associates, Inc.
09/10/87	Revised Final Remedial Investigation Report, Fred C. Hart Associates, Inc.
1987	Additional sampling of on-site monitoring wells was performed.
1988	A FS was conducted for the site.
1989	Additional sampling of nearby domestic wells was performed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS).
1990	RI/FS information was released to the general public. Public meetings were held followed by the preparation of a Responsiveness Summary.
06/27/90	Record of Decision EPA/ROD/R04-90-070
06/13/05	A Scope of Work was prepared to guide development of a RD/RA program.
04/91-05/91	Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) was issued in April and became effective in May.
08/21/91 08/23/91	Consent Decree signed by PRPs
09/20/91	Explanation of Significant Differences to change deanup criterion for lead in soils and to stipulate how construction and demolition debirs would be disposed
11/05/91	Ardaman & Associates' Remedial Design Work Plan submitted to EPA.
06/15/05	The CD was entered by Court and the UAO was rescinded for those PRPs signing the CD.
02/11/93	Ardaman & Associates' Remedial Design Report: submitted to EPA.
09/93	Remedial Action (RA) program began
09/20/93	Construction of soil-bentonite cut-off wall began
09/25/93	Construction of soil-bentonite cut-off wall completted [2,100 feet of cut-off wall]
10/93	Excavation and treatment of non-coment waste and contaminated soils began
10/93– \07/94	Treatment and disposal of on-site groundwater [2 Mgal consumed in S/S process; 4.5 Mgal to POTW]
05/24/94	Pre-Final Inspection by EPA RPM
07/94	Excavation and treatment of non-coment waste and contaminated soils completed [96,000 tons (61,800 CY) excavated]
12/16/94	Ardaman & Associates' Off-Site Groundwater Monitoring Program
02/95	Construction of top cover began
05/95	Completion of top cover [4.5 acres]
05/04/95	Ardaman & Associates' Operation & Maintenance Plan and Performance Monitoring Plan submitted to EPA.
06/13/95	Final Inspection by EPA Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
06/29/95	Record of Decision EPA/AMD/R04-95-231 deletæd requirement to treat offsite groundwater
07/13/95	Ardaman & Associates' Remedial Action Report submitted to EPA
09/95	EPA Approval of O&M and Performance Monitoring Plan

Chemical Specific ARARs

		-		Groundwater		•		
		ROD Dated 06-20-90	06-			Current	٢	
Contaminant	Cleanup Level (µg/1)	Source	Date	Status	ARAR (µg/l)	Source	Date	Status
Cadmium Ghromium Lead	10 50 15	SDWA	1988	relevant and appropriate	5 100 18	SDWA Amendments	96-90-80	relevant and appropriate

				Soll				74.c	
	2	RA Cleanup Level (mg/kg)	rei (mg/kg)	Current	EPA Generic	Current EPA Generic SSLs (mg/kg)	Currer	Current SCTLs in 62-785, F.A.C.	785, F.A.C.
		9				Migration to	Direct Expor	Direct Exposure (mg/kg)	Leachability to
Contaminant	Dated 06-20-90	Dated 09-20-91	EPA Meeting Dated 10-30-92	Ingestion	Inhalation	Groundwater 20 DAF (mg/kg)	Residential Use	Industrial Exposure	Groundwater (mg/kg)
Non-Cement Waste Cadmlum Cูhromเบm Lead	03 9 17	TCLP TCLP 224	20 100	78 390 400	1,800 270	ω κ .	75 290 500	1,300 430 920	∞ æ, ‡
Cement Waste Cadmlum Chromium Lead	3 90 170	TCLP TCLP 224	20 100		,				

ARARs - Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

DAF - Dilution Attenuation Factor

ESD - Explanation of Significant Differences

ROD - Record of Decision

SSLs - Soil Screening Levels
SCTLS - Soil Cleanup Target Levels
SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act
SPLP - Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

TCLP - Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure

* A SEFEBRING LEVEL OF 1900 mg/kg has been set for lead based on Revised Interim Soil Lead Guidance for CERCLA Sites and RCRA Corrective Action Facilities (USEPA, 1994)
** Leachability values may be derived using the SPLP test to calculate site-specific 9CTLs

Table 4-1999

Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses

		Į,		. +	,	1	3. Mention 1975			
			뜐	Field Messurements and Laboratory Test Results	and Laboratory	/ Test Results				
Monitor Well Designation	F 7	Specific	Temperature (°C)	Turbidity (NTU)	Chro EPA	Chromium EPA 218.1 (µgA)		Cadmium EPA 213.1 (µg/l)	EPA	Lead EPA 239.1 (µg/l)
	(Sulle)	(united can)	,		Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved
Surficial Aquifer Wells	110									
MW-12S	Car. 70	1030	23.8	0.2	-	2	0.1	0.1	٥	4
MW-13S	6.4	1309	25.7	18	7	2	0.3	0.2	٥	٥
MW-17				Not Availa	Not Available for Sampling	•				
MW-22	8.8	217	24.8	0.0	2	2	401	4.	•	4
MW-23	7:0	939	. 25.4	11	69	£	40.4	40.4	***	28
MW-24	7.2	684	25.0	0.5	ın	2	6.1	6.1	-	٥
MW-25	7.1	961	25.8	0.8	-	-	40.1	<0.1	40.1	40.1
` MW-28	7.1	623	25.4	Ó.6	2	٧	40.1	60.1	2	₽
Floridan Aquifer Wells	•		-							
MW-10D	6.7	2310	23.7	0.8	2	-	6	6.1	٥	₹
MW-12D	7.1	2010	23.8	2.6	دا	¥	0.1	0.2*	دا.	21.
MW-13D	6.9	729	24.6	33	ε	۲۶	6.1	6.	٠	3.
Quality Control										
MW-27 (Equipment Blank)	٠	·			1	۶	40.1	6.	-	-
MW-26 (Duplicate of MW-24)	•	•	•	•	•	₹	8,	6	2	٥
MW-29 (Field Blank)	•	•	•	E.	₽	\	. 1.0	<0.1	دنا.	÷

Value was checked from the same preparation. There was insufficient sample for a new preparation.

Table 5-2000

Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses

		Field Money company	in comments				roterote	l aboratory Testing		
		BOM DIGIT	auren ren re				MB 5000	Bunear		
Monitor Well Designation	Hd S	Specific Conductance	Temperature	Turbidity	Chromit EPA	Chromium (ug/l) EPA 218.1	Cedmit EPA	Cadmium (µg/l) EPA 213.1	Lead	Lead (µg/l) EPA 239.1
		(mpos/cm)			Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved
Surficial Aquifer Wells										
MW-12S **	0.7	875	239	2 89	ا<	<1	<0.1	<0.1	دا	۶
, MW-13S	7.5	883	24.4	3.05	16	7	0.5	0.3	۲۶	<1
MW-22	6.3	517	239	011	е	2	<0.1	<0.1	۲>	<1
MW-23	88	555	239	2 70	4	3	<0.1	<0.1	2	5
MW-24	7.4	662	23.9	000	<1	<۱	<01	<0.1	ŀ	1
MW-25	7.1	519	24.4	08:0	8	3	<0.1	<0.1	1>	۲۰
MW-26	7.1	442	24.4	38 20	2	2	<0.1	0.1	٧	۲
 Floridan Aquifer Wells 										
MW-10D				Not availab	Not available for sampling	Q				
MW-12D	7.4	1961	233	3 86	1>	٧	0.1	0.1	₹	⊽
MW-13D	7.5	581	24.4	0 39	21	12	:31	<0.1	۲	٥
 Quality Control 				: :						
MW-27 (Equipment Blank)	•		•	•	۶	⊽ .	<01	<0.1	₹	₹
MW-28 (Duplicate of MW-24)		•	•	•	٧	٧	- 6	-01	₹	₹
MW-29 (Duplicate of MW-12S)	•		•	•	2	۶	0.1	<0.1	-	₹

Table 6-2001

Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses

Designation Part Specific Tumbody Tumbody Chromuni Liggi) EpA 239.2 EPA 23			Field Mea	Field Measurements				Laborator	Laboratory Testing		
Surficial Aquifer Wells	Montor Well Designation	PH Spril	Specific Conductance	Temperature		Chromiu EPA 2	m (µg/l) 218 2	Cadmiu	im (μg/l) 213.2	Lead	(µg/l) 239.2
Sumficial Aquifor Wells Mwv-12S 683 788 70 040 <1			(#mhos/cm)	5		Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved
MWV-2S 8.3 788 70 0.40 <1 <1 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <01 <td>L</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>~.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	L					~ .					
MW-22 61 68 000 5 4 2 15 15 MW-22 9.1 685 72 000 <1		,	788	70	0.40	₽.	٧	<01	-01	3	1
MW-22 9.1 685 72 0.00 <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 MW-23 9.1 510 71 2.14 <1	1	54	1680	69	000	νρ	4	2	15	د ا	4
MW-23 8.1 510 71 2.14 <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 MW-24 6.3 612 69 3.52 <1	MW-22	9.1	585	72	0.00	7	۷	.00.1	<0.1	9	٧
MW-24 61 69 3.52 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <t< td=""><td>MW-23</td><td>9.1</td><td>510</td><td>71</td><td>2.14</td><td>۲</td><td>⊽</td><td>6.1</td><td>40.1</td><td>2</td><td>حا</td></t<>	MW-23	9.1	510	71	2.14	۲	⊽	6 .1	40.1	2	حا
MW-25 7.1 566 67 000 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <	MW-24	63	612	69	3.52	₽	4	<01	<0.1	د1	√.
HW426 7.7 394 67 1,04 1 41 61 601 601	MW-25	7.1	8 8	- 67	000	1	4	<01	<01	۲۰	<1
Horidan Aquiffer Wells	MW-28	7.7	768	49	1.64	4	64	€8.1	<0.1	2	ത
MW4-10D B 3 1,957 70 0 00 <1 <0.1 <0.1 MW4-12D 8 3 1,957 70 0 00 <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 Guality Genthal AW4-27 AW4-27 <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 Couplicate of MW4-28 AW4-28 Cleanup Standards in Record of Decision <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 Record of Decision Cleanup Standards in Record of Decision <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1											
MW-28 (Dublicate of MW-12S) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (6) 6.6 (7) 6.0 (1) 6.0	MW-10D				Not availal	ble for samplin	D				
MW-13D 6.6 6.6 3.44 2 <1 <0.1 <0.1 Quality Gentrel MW-27 MW-27 <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 Clequipment Blank). MW-28 <1	MW-12D	83	1,957	70	000	۲۶	1	€0.1	<0.1	2	7
Gustify Gent/el MW-27 CEquipment Blank). <1 <1 <0.1 <0.1 (Equipment Blank). WW-28 <1	MW=130	6.5	909	99	3,44	2	7	<0.1	<0.1	-	7
41 41 401											
- - <td>MW-27 (Equipment Blank)</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>⊽ .</td> <td>٧</td> <td><01</td> <td>-01</td> <td>-</td> <td>₹</td>	MW-27 (Equipment Blank)	•	•	•		⊽ .	٧	<01	-01	-	₹
	MW-28 (Duplicate of MW-24)	•	•	•	,	⊽	٧	-0.1	<01	٥	٧
	MW-28 (Duplicate of MW-12S)	ı	,	•	•	٧	۶	0.1	<01	80	۶
	Cleanup Standards in Record of Decision	•	•	•	•	×50°	.50	s 10°	°10°	×15	s15

٠,

• The current groundwater standards for cadmium and chromaum are 5 and 100 µg4, respectively

Table 7-2002

Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses

,		Field Mea	Field Measurements				Laborato	Laboratory Testing		
Monitor Well	Ħ	Specific	Temperature	Turbidity	Chromium (µg/I)	(//B//) u	Садти	Cadmium (µg/l)	Геад	Lead (µg/I)
	(Units)	(μπhos/cm)	(. F)	(NTU)	Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Totai	Dissolved
Surficial Aquifer Wells						•				
MW-138	1.4	1,480	74	0.0	2	2	₽'0	0.4	1>	<1
MW-22	0.9	620	72	0.0	× 1	*	< 0.1	< 0.1	۲۰	<1
MW-23	3.7	540	75	0 0	<1	< 1	< 0 1	< 0.1	۲,	1
MW-24	4.1	610	73	0 0	<1	<1	< 0.1	< 0 1	< 1	<1
MW-25	3.7	460	72	0.0	<1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	1 >	< 1
MW-26	3.8	400	73	149	1	<1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<1	<1
Floridan Aquifer Wells										
MW-13D	41	570	11	0 0	2	· -	<0.1	< 0.1	۸1	۲۰
Quality Control										
Equipment Blank	•	•	٠	•	<1	<1	< 0.1	<01	۸ 1	۲۱
Trip Blank	•	•	•	•	<1	<1	< 0.1	<01	<1	۲۰
Duplicate of MW-24**	•	•		•	<1	61	<€.1	<0.1	٦	٧
Buplicate of MW-25**			•	•	-	<1	< 0.1	<01	۲۰	<1
Cleanup Standards*		•	-	,	≥50	s50	s10	s10	s15	\$15

• Cleanup standards as established in the Record of Decision The current groundwater standards for cadmium and chromium are 5 and 100 µg/l, respectively.
** Sample designated as MW-28.
*** Sample designated as MW-38.

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Table 8- 2003

Results of Groundwater Sampling and Analyses

7			The same	<u> </u>		Ţ		-	T	7	15.0	 7		1		Y	T	_
	Lead (µg/I) ЕРА 239 2	Dissolved		<1	ဗ	က	2	-	က	-		-	3		۲۰	٧	-	s15
	Lead	Total		1	9	1	2	<1	2	-		2	2		1	1	2	≤15
/ Testing	Cadmium (µg/l) · EPA 213,2·	Dissolved		0 1	0.3	0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1		<01	0.2		. < 0.1	د٥١	<01	s10
Laboratory Testing	Cadmium (µg	Total		0.2	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	<01		0.1	< 0.1		0 1***	<01	0.1	510
	m (µg/l)	Dissolved		2	5	. 2	7	3	2	-		1	2		4	7	5	≥50
	Chromium (µg/l)	Total		4	4	-	5	2	80	m		က	64		S,	4	25	s50
	Turbidity (NTU)		0.0	11	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.0		0.0	0.0		1) 	-	
leld Measurements	Temperature	Temperature (PF)		75	76	76	75	74	76	76		75	76		-		-	-
Field Meas	Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)			5 N	807	470	625	547	431	319		2	126		1	•	,	
	Hď	(Onits)		6.5	7.6	8.0	6.0	83	83	8.4		7.3	7.8					
	Monitor Well Designation		• Sueficial Adulfoc Mals	<u> </u>	MW-13S	MW-22	MW-23	MW-24	MW-25	MW-26	illen wellin	MW-12D	MW-13D	e Guality Control	Equipment Blank*	Duplicate of MW-24**	Duplicate of MW-13D***	Cleanup Standards****

The current groundwater standards for cadmium and chromium are 5 and 100 µg/l, respectively Sample designated as MW-27 Sample designated as MW-28 Sample designated as MW-29. Ĉ[BāRUD ŝtaRdatda ĝa established in the Record of Decision : ! #

Attachment A

Photographs of 62nd Street Superfund Site



Photo # 1- 62nd Street Site-Main entrance directly off 62nd Street

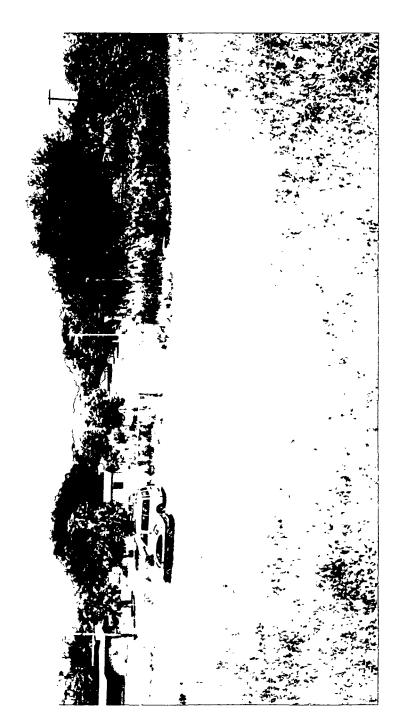


Photo # 2- 62nd Street Site- At main entrance (Facing east) off 62nd Street



Photo # 3- 62nd Street Site- Looking Northeast Corner at 2 groundwater monitoring wells (Next to 62nd Street)



Photo # 4- 62nd Street Site- Close up of 2 groundwater monitoring wells plus a gopher tortuise borrow (Active)



Photo # 5- 62nd Street Site- Looking Southwest



Photo # 6- 62nd Street Site- Looking Southeast



Photo # 7- 62nd Street Site- Looking due south to adjoining property owners (Notice perimeter fence has been cut)



Photo # 8- 62nd Street Site- Looking at a groundwater monitoring well (Facing east) next to 62nd Street



Photo # 9- 62nd Street Site- Looking down 62nd Street (Facing south), dump site is on right



Photo # 10- 62nd Street Site- Perimeter fence with WARNING NO TRESPASSING sign

Attachment B Site Inspection Checklist

Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist

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(Working document for site inspection. Information may be completed by hand and attached to the Five-Year Review report as supporting documentation of site status. "N/A" refers to "not applicable")

I. SITE INFO	ORMATION
Site name:62 nd Street Superfund Site	Date of inspection:05/07/04
Location and Region: Hillsborough County, FL R-4	EPA ID:FLD980728877
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: USACE, Jacksonville District	Weather/temperature: Sunny, 85 F
Access controls Institutional controlsX_ Groundwater pump and treatment Surface water collection and treatment	Monitored natural attenuation Groundwater containment Vertical barrier walls cement waste and contaminated soil, soil and bentonite
Attachments: _X_ Inspection team roster attached	_X_ Site map attached
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)
1 O&M site manager _Mr Francis K Cheung, P E Name Interviewed _X _ at site at office _X_ by phone Problems, suggestions, Report attached No majo Access needs to be better controlled	
2 O&M staff Name Interviewed at site at office by phone Ph Problems, suggestions, Report attached	

3	Local regulatory authorities and response ag office, police department, office of public health deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fil	h or environmental l		
	Agency			
	Contact			
	ContactName	Title	Date	Phone no
	Problems, suggestions, Report attached			
	AgencyContact			
	Name Problems, suggestions, Report attached		Date	Phone no
	AgencyContact			
	Contact Name Problems, suggestions, Report attached	Tıtle	Date	Phone no
	Agency Contact Name Problems, suggestions, Report attached	Title	Date	
4	Other interviews (optional) _X_ Report attach	ned		
Γ	Donna M Kilber, Environmental Manager, Florida	Rock Industries, In	c was interviewed	on phone and at
the si	te on 5/7/04			
Jo	oseph A DeCicco, Staff Geologist, Ardaman & Ass	ociates, Inc. was in	terviewed at the si	te on 5/7/04
R	obert Steele, manager of Oakwood Wholesale Nurs	ery was interviewed	d near the site on 5	/7/04
<u>-</u>				

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & R	ECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that apply	<u>') </u>
1	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks	Readily available Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date Up to date	_x_N/A N/A N/A
2	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Contingency plan/emergency response processes and the second se	olan Readily available		
3	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
4	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks	Readily available Readily available Readily available Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date Up to date Up to date	_x_ N/A _x_ N/A
5	Gas Generation Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
6	Settlement Monument Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
7	Groundwater Monitoring Records RemarksAnnual monitoring reports subm			N/A
8	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
9	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks	Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A

	IV. O&M COSTS	
1	O&M Organization State in-house Contractor for State PRP in-house Contractor for PRP Federal Facility in-house Contractor for Feder X_ Other Ardaman & Associates, Inc	ral Facility
2	O&M Cost Records Readily available Up to dateX_ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate Br	
3	From To Date Date Total cost From To Total cost From Date Total cost Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Records Total cost	Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL	
A. Fen	cing	
1	Fencing damaged Location shown on site map Remarks_South Gate was unlocked on the day of site visit	
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions	
1	Signs and other security measuresX_ Location s Remarks	shown on site map N/A

C. Institution	nal Controls (ICs)
Site o	ementation and enforcement conditions imply ICs not properly implementedYesNoXN/A conditions imply ICs not being fully enforcedYesNoXN/A of monitoring (e g , self-reporting, drive by)
Frequ Resp	uencyonsible party/agencyact
	Name Title Date Phone no
	orting is up-to-dateYesNoX_ N/A orts are verified by the lead agencyYesNoX_ N/A
Viola	ific requirements in deed or decision documents have been metYesNoXN/A ations have been reportedYesNoXN/A reproblems or suggestionsReport attached
	quacy ICs are adequate ICs are inadequate X_ N/A arks
D. General	
	dalism/trespassing Location shown on site map No vandalism evident arksEvidence (softballs) of trespassing found on site and reports of people on bikes riding on
	I use changes on site _X_ N/A arks
3 Land Rema	l use changes off site _X _ N/A arks
	VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS
A. Roads	Applicable _x_ N/A
1 Road	Is damaged Location shown on site map Roads adequateX_ N/A arks

B. Otl	her Site Conditions
	Remarks
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS _X_ Applicable N/A
A. La	ndfill Surface
1	Settlement (Low spots) Location shown on site map X Settlement not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
2	Cracks Location shown on site mapX_ Cracking not evident Lengths Widths Depths Remarks
3	Erosion Location shown on site mapX_ Erosion not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks
4	HolesLocation shown on site mapXHoles not evident Areal extent
5	Vegetative Cover Grassx_ Cover properly established No signs of stress Trees/Shrubs (indicate size and locations on a diagram) Remarks
6	Alternative Cover (armored rock, concrete, etc.) X_ N/A Remarks
7	BulgesLocation shown on site map _X_ Bulges not evident Areal extent Height Remarks
L	

8	Wet Areas/Water Damage _X_Wet areas/water damage not evident _Wet areas _Location shown on site map Areal extent
9	Slope InstabilitySlidesLocation shown on site mapXNo evidence of slope instability Areal extentRemarks
B. Ben	(Horizontally constructed mounds of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope in order to slow down the velocity of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined channel)
1	Flows Bypass BenchLocation shown on site mapX_ N/A or okay Remarks
2	Bench BreachedLocation shown on site mapX_ N/A or okay Remarks
3	Bench OvertoppedLocation shown on site mapX_ N/A or okay Remarks
C. Let	down Channels Applicablex_ N/A (Channel lined with erosion control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side slope of the cover and will allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill cover without creating erosion gullies)
1	Settlement Location shown on site map X No evidence of settlement Areal extent Depth Remarks
2	Material Degradation Location shown on site mapX No evidence of degradation Material type Areal extent Remarks
3	Erosion Location shown on site mapXNo evidence of erosion Areal extent Depth Remarks

4	Undercutting Location shown on site mapX_ No evidence of undercutting Areal extent Depth Remarks
5	Obstructions TypeX_ No obstructionsLocation shown on site map
6	Excessive Vegetative Growth Type_grasses and bushes
D. Cov	ver Penetrations Applicable _x_ N/A
1	Gas Vents Active Passive Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs MaintenanceX_ N/A Remarks
2	Gas Monitoring Probes Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance X N/A Remarks
3	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance x_ N/A Remarks
4	Leachate Extraction Wells _ Properly secured/locked _ Functioning _ Routinely sampled _ Good condition _ Evidence of leakage at penetration _ Needs Maintenance _ X_ N/A Remarks
5	Settlement Monuments Located Routinely surveyed _X_ N/A Remarks

E. G	as Collection and Treatment	Applicable	_x_ N/A	
1	Gas Treatment Facilities Flaring Good condition Remarks	_ Thermal destruction _ Needs Maintenance	Collection for reuse	
2	Gas Collection Wells, Mani Good condition Remarks	Needs Maintenance		
3	Gas Monitoring Facilities (Good condition Remarks	Needs Maintenance	N/A	
F. C	over Drainage Layer	Applicable	_x_ N/A	
1	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	Functioning	N/A	
2	Outlet Rock Inspected Remarks	Functioning	N/A	
I	etention/Sedimentation Ponds	Applicable	_x_ N/A	
1	Siltation Areal extent Siltation not evident Remarks	Depth_		_ N/A
2	Erosion Areal exter Erosion not evident Remarks			
3	Outlet Works Remarks	_ Functioning N/A		
4	Dam Remarks	_FunctioningN/A	\	

Н.	Retaining Walls	ApplicableX_ N/A
1	Deformations Horizontal displacement Rotational displacement Remarks	Location shown on site map Deformation not evident Vertical displacement
2		Location shown on site map Degradation not evident
ī.	Perimeter Ditches/Off-Site Discl	hargex_Applicable N/A
1	Siltation Locati Areal extent Remarks	ion shown on site map _X_ Siltation not evident Depth
2	_X_ Vegetation does not im Areal extent	Location shown on site map N/A npede flow Type
3	Areal extent	Location shown on site mapX_ Erosion not evident Depth
4	Discharge Structure Remarks	x_Functioning N/A
	VIII. VERTIC	CAL BARRIER WALLS _X_ Applicable N/A
1	Settlement Areal extent Remarks	
2.	_X_ Performance not monit	Evidence of breaching

I I	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ApplicableX_ N/A	
A. Gro	undwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines Applicable N/A	
1	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical Good condition All required wells properly operating Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks	
2	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances _ Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
3	Spare Parts and Equipment Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided Remarks	
B. Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ApplicableX_ N/A		
1	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
2	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
3	Spare Parts and Equipment Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided Remarks	

C.	Treatment System Applicable _x_ N/A				
1	Treatment Train (Check components that apply) Metals removalOil/water separationBioremediation Air strippingCarbon adsorbers FiltersAdditive (e g , chelation agent, flocculent)				
2	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional) N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks				
3	Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels N/A Good condition Proper secondary containment Needs Maintenance Remarks				
4	Discharge Structure and Appurtenances N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks				
5	Treatment Building(s) N/A				
6	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks				
D.	D. Monitoring Data				
1	Monitoring Data _X_ Is routinely submitted on time Is of acceptable quality				
2	Monitoring data suggests _X_ Groundwater plume is effectively contained Contaminant concentrations are declining				

D. Monitored Natural Attenuation		
Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) _X_ Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition _ All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks		
X. OTHER REMEDIES		
If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction		
XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS		
A. Implementation of the Remedy		
Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.)		
B. Adequacy of O&M		

	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy
	All monitoring wells are intact and accessible. Mowing frequency should be as needed to prevent excessive buildup of clippings. Tall grass andd weeds along the fence on both sides should be trimmed. Security needs to be increased to prevent unauthorized access, although no substantial damage was observed.
C.	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future No indicators of potential remedy failure were observed during the site visit.
D.	Opportunities for Optimization
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy Other than restricting access to the site and potential contact with the waste, the remedy which has been completed requires very little maintenance and has minimal operating costs.

Attachment C

Documents Reviewed

Reports and Memorandums

- Remedial Investigation Report, Fred C. Hart Associates, Inc. (Nov. 24, 1986)
- Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study at the 62nd Street Superfund Site, Fred C Hart Associates, Inc (May 9, 1990)
- Record of Decision Summary of Remedial Alternative Selection, U.S Environmental Protection Agency Region IV (June 27, 1990)
- Remedial Action Report for the 62nd Street Superfund Site, Ardaman & Associates, Inc. (July 13, 1995)
- Operations & Maintenance and Performance Monitoring Plan for 62nd Street Superfund Site, Ardaman & Associates, Inc. (September 10, 1995)
- Five-Year Review Report, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., March 30, 1999
- Annual Report for 1999, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 20, 2000
- Annual Report for 2000, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 24, 2001
- Annual Report for 2001, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 15, 2002
- Annual Report for 2002, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Site, Tampa, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., February 6, 2003
- Annual Report for 2003, Performance Monitoring Data and Operation and Maintenance Activities, 62nd Street Superfund Site, Hillsborough County, Florida, prepared by Ardaman & Associates, Inc., January 27, 2004